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Is of selected Veal Calf stock, insuring toughness and pliability of the upper; the workmanship is superior, insuring neatness and durability; the design is modern, insuring style, and the price is moderate, insuring economy to the wearer. Send for samples and prices.

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We ask you to get the prices of other dealers. Being careful to notice the QUALITY OF GOODS, ETC., you will then find the above statement is correct. We have a number of other Suites, ranging in price from \$26.50 to \$200.

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Falls via Lake Shore & Michigan South-ern railway and New York Central railroad, with solid train of elegant coaches, reclining chair cars and Wagner sleeping cars. No change of cars at any point and no delays en route going or coming. Big Four excursionists will not be compelled to lay over at junction points for connections. Tickets good returning on all regular trains within five days from date of sales. Thousand Islands tickets good for

ten days from date of sale. Don't Miss It! Call at Ticket Office of the BIG FOUR ROUTE.

Early and secure space. This will be the first, last and best excursion. M. BRONSON, A. G. P. A., Indianapolis, Ind. E. O. McCORMICK, Passenger Traffic Manager, Cincinnat D. B. MARTIN, General Passenger

ELECTED MOTHER GENERAL.

Honor Conferred on Mme. De Sartoris, of Nuns of the Sacred Heart.

MONTREAL, July 24 .- Mme. De Sartoris has been elected at Paris mother-general of the Nuns of the Sacred Heart, the place left vacant by the death of Madame Lehon. Madame De Sartoris for years has been one of the assistant monther-generals. She is the fourth to occupy this position, and is the last connecting link between the present members and Madame Borat, the foundress, from whom she was the last to receive the ring and cross of the professed

Had a Flaming Shroud.

ST. LOUIS, July 24.-Augusta Kock, aged seventy-one years, wearied by her nearly three-quarters of a century on earth, today wrapped herself in a coal-oil-saturated sheet as a shroud, set fire to it and per-ished. Her remains were frightfully burned.

Died Aged 103.

VANCOUVER, B. C., July 24.-William Charters, who died Saturday at Niceton, fifty miles from here, was 103 years old, was said to be the oldest settler in present question arose both Mr. Cleveland | terms. Mr. Caffrey declared that the Presi-and Mr. Carlisle were consistent and in | dent was exonerated from the charges

And Holds Up the Gory Pelt for the Galleries to Laugh At.

Another Sensational Day in the Senate with the New York Senator the Conspicuous Figure.

HIS WORDS LACK SINCERITY

Both Jeers and Hisses at Times from the Spectators.

Senator Caffery, of Louisiana, Follows with Secrets Concerning the Sugar Schedule.

WASHINGTON, July 24.-Another dramatic scene occurred in the Senate to-day, but President Cleveland, instead of being, as on yesterday, the object of attack by the leader of his party, was defended with vigor and vim. Mr. Cleveland's champion to-day was his old political rival and enemy, Senator David Bennett Hill, of New York. The New York Senator spoke for almost two hours to breathless galleries and a full Senate. Several times the presiding officer was unable to restrain the enthusiasm his remarks evoked, notably when Mr. Hill declared that personal considerations would not prevent him from defending the President when he was unjustly attacked. He defended Mr. Cleveland's letter, his right to send it, and the sentiment of the contents, and made a strong point against his adversaries when he pointed out that they criticised the President for siding with the House when they admitted that they had used all their influence to induce him to interpose in behalf of the Senate amendments to the tariff bill. He took up Mr. Gorman's argument and met it, point by point, in a manner satisfactory to himself, at least, and concluded with a piece of satire that stung those on the floor and tickled the galleries unmeasurably. Mr. Gorman yesterday compared Mr. Hill to Iago. To-day Mr. Hill likened those who had joined in the assault on Mr. Cleveland to the conspirators who stabbed Caesar to death at the foot of Pompey's statue, in the Roman Senate. Mr. Gorman he characterized as the lean and hungry Cassius; Mr. Jones, Marcus Brutus, "the honest Brutus of the Senate;" Mr. Vest, who struck the first blow on Friday, as Casca; Mr. Voorhees as Trebonius, "testy but earnest," and Mr. Harris as Metellius Cimber. They had struck down the President, Mr. Hill said, not that they loved Mr. Cleveland less, but that they loved the Senate compromise more. "And yet," he concluded, each word ringing out like a hammer on an anvil. "I can say, with Antony, They are all hon-

POLITICAL PRISON HOUSE. Mr. Caffery, of Louisiana, who followed Mr. Hill with a brief speech, also gave to the country his share of the secrets of the political prison house. He detailed at length. the manner in which the sugar schedule had been prepared, insisting that it was made by and in the interest of the Sugar Trust. He gave way in order to give the Democrats a chance to caucus. Altogether it was a very exciting day, and the 'indications are that others as interesting will

When, at 12:28 o'clock, Mr. Harris, the floor manager of the tariff bill, called up the conference report almost every seat on the floor was occupied. Mr. Hill was on his feet and was immediately recognized. He agreed, he said at the outset, with Mr. Gorman, that the Democratic party was in the midst of a great crisis. The Democratic party, after such a long struggle in the minority, had at last been intrusted with power. It had gone to work to reclaim the pledges it had made. The greatest of those was that to reform the tariff. The House had passed a tariff bill which, aside from its income tax feature, seemed to meet with general satisfaction and approval! As it passed the Senate, however, after long, weary months of debate, it was not satisfactory and it violated the pledges of the party. It went to the conference. The House conferees were confronted with the fact that the Senate had made the bill inconsistent; had made it unworthy of Democratic support. They rejected the duty on coal and iron ore. They refused to yield and there was no hope that they would yield. If they insisted on their attitude and the Senate was obstinate all prospect of tariff legislation was at an end. His (Hill's) motion that the Senate recede from the coal and iron duties was in the line of agreement. It would do no good to obstinately adhere to the position taken when the bill was passed. "Do you see any signs of yielding on the part of the House," he asked, addressing public press of the country, by the Democratic masses and the President of the

his Democratic colleagues. "Backed by the United States, as it undoubtedly is, the House will never yield. Why not yield on these two points and see whether it does not lead to an agreement."

HILL IN SYMPATHY. He was not, he said, talking about Mr. Vilas's motion to recede from the differential in favor of the Sugar Trust. But concessions must and should be made if the bill were to become a law. Mr. Hill said he was in sympathy with the President's letter to Chairman Wilson. Its sentiments were his sentiments. The President violated no clause of the Constitution when he sent that letter. He had the right to do it. It was a private communication. The question as to making it public was one to be decided by its sender and receiver. It was one with which Senators had nothing to do. No Democrat on this floor could controvert the position taken by Mr. Cleveland in that letter. He saw that to place a duty on coal and iron would be to violate the platform declarations of the party. and would place the party whose success he desired in a false and indefensible position. The Democrats of the country were in sympathy with Mr. Cleveland. The Democratic clubs and Democratic conventions all over the country had indorsed the Wilson bill in respect to free raw materials. On the other hand, the Senate bill had been received everywhere with signs of disapproval. Even in the Senate every Democratic member of the finance committee had announced himself as personally in favor of free coal and free iron ore. The Senator from Maryland (Mr. Gorman), on the other hand, with that "frankness and boldness" which was his nature, had boldly thrown aside the mask on yesterday, and had proclaimed himself in favor of a tarift on coal and iron ore.

"A revenue tariff," suggested Mr. Gorman, quietly. "A revenue tariff, as you will," replied Mr. Hill, "but nevertheless a tariff." looking Mr. Gorman straight in the eye, he said: "You did not, like your colleague, set up the childish defense that you had been 'buncoed' into supporting a duty on coal and iron,"

Mr. Hill then proceeded to take issue with Mr. Gorman's arguments of yesterday that the President had only recently discovered the doctrine of free raw materials. He carefully quoted from one President's public utterances to demonstrate that Cleveland had been wedded to that doctrine since he had sent his famous tariff message to Congress in 1887. Neither did Mr. Hill believe that Mr. Cleveland could be held responsible for the unofficial utterances of Secretary Carasle, but, referring to the official utterances of the Secretary of the

PEALING OFF THEIR MASKS. "When Mr. Cleveland saw that this Senate bill placed a duty on coal and iron ore, the property of the rich," said Mr. Hill dramatically, "and removed the duty from wool, the product of the farmer, he would have been false to himself, false to his pledges and false to his party had he not called attention to this discrimination and inconsistency. He spoke too candidly, too earnestly. That was why he was criticised. Did not these very Senators who criticised Mr. Cleveland yesterday go to the President and plead, and badger, and implore him to stand by the bill they had framed? Did they not realize how tame and weak any bill would be that did not have the approval of a Democratic President? On yesterday the Senator from Maryland read from the farewell address of Washington on the engracement of the of Washington on the encroachment of the executive. That extract might be read by those who acted independently of all outside influences, but it came with poor grace from those who stood here and admitted that they themselves had sought the inter-position of the President to save them. I do not often defend the President," said Mr. Hill, raising his voice until it rang Mr. Hill, raising his voice until it rang through the chamber, "but to-day it is my duty to do so. I hope I am broadminded and liberal enough to defend him when he is unjustly criticised and attacked."

As he was saying this there were demonstrations of approval in the gallery that broke finally into applause, which compelled Mr. Harris, who was in the chair, to caution the galleries to desist. A suggestion from Mr. Hawley that the galleries should be cleared upon repetition of the

should be cleared upon repetition of the offense was jeered and hissed.

Mr. Hill then proceeded in impassioned tones to say that in the last half century the Senate chamber had witnessed great scenes and great debates. But yesterday, in the presence of a great crowd, a con-spicuous senatorial leader of the Demospicuous senatorial leader of the Demo-cratic party had summoned Senator after Senator, with the formality of a judicial proceeding to put the President of the United States on trial by impeachment. Those Senators detailed private conversa-tions with the President. They admitted that the President at all times urged free raw material. Yet they "inferred, or conclud-ed, or supposed" that he wanted the Senate bill and in view of this apprehension of bill, and in view of this apprehension of the President's wishes it was but natural he should write an honest, frank, manly letter to Chairman Wilson. Surely the President could never have said anything to these Senators which bound him irevocably to the Senate bill, as they would

"I have known him long and well," continued Mr. Hill, "and whatever may have been our differences, one thing I know well of him: he considers public questions slowly, deliberately, honestly, sincerely. He says but little. He weighs all carefully." The President did not indulge in idle and random comment, added Mr. Hill. These Senators, therefore, had discussed a subject in general terms. They had not received the matured and well-weighed opinion of the President. He had not attempted to pass in deliberate judgment on proposi-tions they presented to him. Mr. Hill defended himself against the references of Mr. Gorman and other Senators concerning his position on the tariff bill. He referred to his past speeches in the line of tariff reform. In them he never failed to insist on the Democratic principle of free raw

WADING INTO GORMAN. "The Senator (meaning Mr. Gorman) says I am an opponent of the bill. Then let it be so," said Mr. Hill, with vehemence. "Yes, I am in opposition to this present bill. The people are opposed to it. The House of Representatives is opposed to it. If, therefore, I am opposed to it, I find myself in good company."

While Mr. Hill was saying this Mr. Gor-

man rose from his seat and went about on

the Democratic side, holding whispered

conferences with his colleagues. Continuing. Mr. Hill again defined his attitude in opposition to the income tax, after which he pointed out the inconsistency of his Democratic colleagues when they placed a duty on coal and iron on the ground of revenue and left wool untaxed. A revenue tariff bill must be consistent. His own idea was that all articles should bear their due reportion of taxation, except the necesarres of life, like tea, coffee, sugar, etc., unless the absolute exigencies of the treasury demanded a revenue duty on sugar. Mr. Gorman had said yesterday in characterizing him (Hill) as an opponent of the bill that he could "dance a waltz" down the aisle with the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. Aldrich.) Mr. Hill said he was not aware that he had, been waltzing with Mr. Aldrich, but he remembered last summer when Mr. Gorman was waltzing down the aisle with Mr. Sherman, in the fight to repeal the Sherman silver law. The New York Senator said this with biting sarcasm, and then recalled the fact that his colleagues who were now prophesying the defeat of this tariff bill were then loudly proclaiming that unconditional repeal could never pass; that the struggle must be compromised. The President was then the bold

and unflinching champion of unconditional repeal. "You said it could not pass," said Mr. Hill, turning to the Democratic side, "but it did pass, and I tell you now that, while this compromise bill may pass, I do not believe it will." He then referred to Mr. Gorman's assertion yesterday that the Maryland Senator, Mr. Brice and Mr. Smith had promised the Louisiana Senators a duty on sugar during the campaign of 1892. He doubted their authority to construe platorms. He, for one, would refuse to be delivered. He thought that if Mr. Cleveland's interference was complained of, the best way to avoid such an entanglement in the future was "to keep away from the White House, as I do." The idea that "these old political foxes" had gone to the White House and had misunderstood the President was absurd. It was childish for them to come back here and plead that they had been overreached by one "ambitious President." "I shall vote to perfect this bill." continued Mr. Hill. "I shall vote for free coal, free iron ore and free Jugar. "If the Senate recedes from every amend-ment placed on the bill as it came from the House," interrupted Mr. Gorman, "will you vote for it?"

THE SENATORIAL GAME. "I will cross that bridge when I come to it," replied Mr. Hill, parrying the thrust of the astute Senator from Maryland. "But you said," he added, "that the Senate will

not recede, and you are perfectly safe in making that bluff." "Why don't you call it," replied Mr. Lindsay, naively.

"The Senator understands the terms of the national game better than I do," retorted Mr. Hill Mr. Hill closed his speech with as keen a piece of satire as has been heard during

the debate. Said he: "The Senator from Maryland has sought to term me the 'Iago' of the Senate. might respond with drafts upon Shakspearian characters. In that case I would term the Senator from Maryland as the Cassius of the Senate. (Great Laughter.) We all recall Cassius-the lean and hungry Cas-

Mr. Hill leaned over and addressed him-self almost directly to Mr. Gorman. "And the Senator from Arkansas I would call Marcus Brutus. It is the Senator from Arkansas who has labored so earnestly for this bill. He is the honest Brutus of the Senate. (Long laughter.) And Casca is the name of the Senator who struck the first blow, on Friday last (Mr. Vest). Tribonius is the Senator from Indiana-testy, yet earnest-and Metellius Cimber is the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. Harris).' Having thus characterized the Senators. amid great laughter, Mr. Hill added: "We all remember the cabal which struck down Caesar, and when on yesterday these Senators sought to strike down our President they made the mistake that had been made before. Not that they loved Caesar less, but that they loved Rome more. Not that they loved the President less, but that they loved the Senate compromise more. Then, pausing for a moment, Mr. Hill closed, with sarcastic deliberation:

"But I can say, with Antony, 'They are all honorable men. Mr. Caffery followed Mr. Hill, first moving that conferees be instructed to make the following amendment:

"That the bounty provided in said act shall stand unrepealed to the extent that there shall be paid to the producer of sugar from beets, sorghum or sugar cane grown in the United States, in the year 1894, or from maple sap produced in the United States during the year 1894, under license for 1894, and subject to the limitations now posed by law, on all sugars testing not less than 90 degrees by the polariscope, 9-10 of 1 cent per pound and on all such sugars testing less than 90 degrees by the polariscope and not less than 80 degrees, 8-10 of

1 cent per pound." Mr. Caffrey then commended Senator Hill for his defense of the President and declared that there was nothing in the letter which need arouse the ire of the Senators who felt themselves aggrieved, and the Louisianian declared that it did not call for the denunciation of the Senator from Maryland. He then read an extract from the Treasury, he pointed out that until this I letter and commented on it in favorable

dent was exonerated from the charges made against him by Mr. Gorman, The very evidence adduced by Mr. Gorman, he said, justified the President in writing the letter he had. There was absolutely no truth in the allegation that Mr. Cleveland had violated the functions of his office in giving his views to the chairman of the ways and means committee. If the mem-bers of the finance committee had denounced the bill as they did in saying that certain features of the bill involved party surrender, how was it wrong for the President to charge "perfidy and dishonor?"

MORE SECRETS TOLD. Since the secrets of the past were to be divulged he would not longer keep in the dark the secrets of his own prison house. The Louisiana Senators had been made the target for the slings and arrows of tariff reformers. The time had come for him to tell his story. He was at a little conference at which were present, among others, Messrs. Brice and Gorman. It was decided at that conference that 40 per cent. on raw and 50 per cent. on refined sugar was

"I took that schedule to the finance committee and gave it to Senator Jones," he continued. "Mr. Jones, after a calculation, pointed out that in the differential allowed the refiners was concealed a differential greater than the McKinley law. I thereupon withdrew it. After further consultation I presented another schedule, placing 1 cent on raw and 11/8 on refined. So it remained for some time, when I was admon-ished by Mr. Gorman and Mr. Brice that this second schedule meant free sugar. Mr. Jones told me that the sugar refining interests would favor free sugar if that schedule was insisted on. He wanted me to accept 40 per cent, on raw and one-eighth differential on refined. That schedule was not acceptable to me or the sugar growers, and I want the country to know that it was dictated by the refining interests. At last we accepted it, with the understanding that the bounty provision for 1894 should stand. I call on Senators Vest and Jones to say whether what I have

said is not true." Neither the Arkansas nor the Missouri Senator made reply to this appeal. He continued to describe the subtle methods that were then employed to emasculate the sugar schedule and defeat the bill. The ways of the Senator from New York (Mr. Hill) were past finding out. Upon his mo-tion to make the schedule go into effect on the passage of the bill some of the Democrats jumped the track and violated their agreement. That was the first time faith was broken with the Louisiana Senators, What subtle force was it, he asked, that sought to strike down the sugar agriculturist and to throw its protecting wing about the gigantic sugar refining interests? He referred in sarcastic tones to Mr. Gorman's statement on yesterday that, however distasteful a duty on sugar was to himself and others, they knew that the two votes of the Louisiana Senators were necessary to pass the bill. "You have told us the attitude of everybody else. Will you tell us what the atti-

tude of the Louisiana Senators would have been if sugar had been placed on the free list?" asked Mr. Teller.
"Frankly," replied Mr. Caffery, "I will say that if sugar had been placed on the free list we would have voted against the

Mr. Caffery proceeded to discuss the sugar schedule of the 'McKinley bill, and this brought out an animated, though technical, debate on sugar making between Senators Aldrich, Gray, Caffery and Allison. The latter stated that it had been as serted that about 86 per cent. of sugars grown in Louisiana would receive the benefit of the one-eighth differential. Mr. Caffery said the percentage would be about 74. Mr. Caffery's speech was still in prog-ress when, at 3:05 o'clock, Mr. Cockrell secured recognition to move an adjournment, which motion was adopted and the Senate

STRUGGLING IN CAUCUS. After Three Hours the Senators Ad-

journ Still in a Deadlock. WASHINGTON, July 24.-The Democrats of the Senate to-day decided to retire behind closed doors for the purpose of settling their differences on the tariff and trying to reach an amicable understanding. A programme was arranged for a caucus, and accordingly, at 3 o'clock, the Senate adjourned and the Democratic members walked into the marble room and closed the doors. Senators Hill, Murphy and Irby were the only Democrats present at the Capitol who did not respond to the caucus call. Senator Hill was not notified of the intention to hold a caucus until the last minute, and then declined to enter it because of his attitude on the bill. Senator Irby left the Capitol without giving any explanation of his absence. Senator Murphy went away pleading an engagement. The caucus continued for three hours, and without reaching any conclusion or taking a vote on any proposition adjourned until tomorrow at 3 o'clock, when another meeting

The discussion of some points was very warm, and especially so just before adjournment, when Senator Vilas was speaking. Several Senators interrupted him with questions and criticised the course he was pursuing in the Senate. This called forth equally tart replies from the Wisconsin Senator, and there was prospect of the debate becoming more personal, when, on the suggestion of Senator Gorman, the adjournment took place. The caucus merely served to emphasize the two facts that the Democratic Senators are all anxious to pass a tariff bill, and that there are still wide differences as to the kind of bill they can pass. It was recognized from the beginning that Senator Vilas's motion to strike out the differential duty on sugar occupied a most important position in the present controversy, and several Senators intimated that until there could be assurances of its withdrawal no conclusion could be reached in caucus.

Senators Blanchard and Caffery, of Louisiana, were both conspicuous in the caucus proceedings. Instead of showing any disposition to yield the sugar differential, they asked that the conference committee be instructed to retain that feature and the 40 per cent. ad valorem and the onetenth of a cent, additional on sugar imported from countries paying a bounty on sugar, and also to continue for this year enough of the bounty paid under the Mc-Kinley law on sugar grown in this country to make the duty equal to 2 cents per pound. Senator Blanchard said that if the sugar schedule were made less protective than at present, then he would vote to postpone the bill indefinitely. He was called to task by another Senator, who told him that it would be better that he should make his explanation by his action in the Senate than in caucus by a threat, to which he replied that he would not fail to show his devotion to his State in every proper way in the Senate. The Louisiana men also reminded the caucus of the result of the last conference of the kind, and demanded that the agreement then made be lived

VILAS REALLY WANTS A BILL Senator Vilas and those who stood with him, including Senators Mills and Palmer, expressed great concern over the passage of a bill of some character and united in saying that while they considered the Senate bill as preferable to the McKinley law. they thought the chances for the passage of a bill would be greatly improved by the elimination of the differential, on account of the temper of the House. They indicated a willingness to withdraw the Vilas mos tion in case an agreement could be reached on a proposition for a straight ad valorem duty, and some of those present formed the impression that they would be willing to raise the rate from 40 to 45 per cent Senator Palmer advanced this proposition. During the caucus Senator Harris, in reply to questions, explained his views on the parliamentary status of the bill. He stated that he considered Mr. Vilas's motion out of order, but indicated that the motion might be changed so as to render it in order. He also stated that he did not believe that a motion to postpone would be in order, because the bill was now in the possession of the two houses, and not of the Senate alone. He admitted that there were grounds for the opposite opin-ion on this subject, but believed that the best authority would show such a motion to be out of order.

The only motion made during the afternoon was one by Senator Jarvis to send the bill back to conference without instructions, and, while nothing like a vote was taken, the indications now are that this motion will prevail in the end. Aimost every Senator present made brief addresses during the continuance of the (Continued on Second Page.)

Gorman Raises a Smile by Explaining the Nature of It.

The Tall Sycamore Fears He Would Be Doomed if He Should Get Up and Testify in the Senate.

HARTER'S COMPROMISE BILL

Proposes to Cut in Two the Present Senate Tariff.

Sugar Investigating Committee Getting Down to Sensational Evidence That Will Be Startling.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, July 24.-Senator Voorhees was sick to-day, hence he was unable to make the speech in which he is to expose President Cleveland's double dealing. At all events Mr. Voorhees remained in his committee room all day, and even remained away from the Democratic conference held this afternoon on the tariff bill. There was at first some amazement at the caucus that Mr. Voorhees should stay away, since, as chairman of the finance committee and of the joint conference, he was most deeply interested in the proceedings of the caucus, but Mr. Gorman gravely stated that the distinguished Senator from Indiana was ill, had been iil all day; in fact, it was for that reason he had been unable to take the floor in the Senate, as he had intended. At this there was a significant smile, and every Senator understood the nature of Mr. Voorhees's illness, The truth is Mr. Voorhees was sick mentally more than physically. He was besieged this morning before the Senate met by faithful henchmen imploring him not to make his attack on Cleveland. They assured him that he would say things which he would afterward regret and attempt to explain away. It was pointed out to him that he had already made himself unpopular with the Democracy of Indiana, which is essentially devoted to "tariff reform," by his vacillating connection with the tariff bill and by his deep interest in the whisky schedule. The Matthews senatorial bugalooo was vigorously flaunted before his now terrified vision. At last Mr. Voorhees collapsed and decided that he would prefer to brave the contempt of his associates in the Senate rather than jeopardize his already waning popularity in Indiana. Therefore Mr. Voornees was sick to-day.

A COMPROMISE BILL.

Harter, of Ohio, Introduces One with

No Income Tax Feature. WASHINGTON, July 24.-Representative Harter, of Ohio, to-day introduced in the House the following bill, which he proposes as a compromise tariff measure:

"On and arter sept. i, lost, all tariff taxes on duties not acrein otherwise provided for shall be reduced one-half; provided, such reduction uses not bring them below 20 per cent, ad valoren, it being the intention of this act to allow a tariff tax or duty or not less than 20 per cent. ad valoren to remain on all articles now paying a higher rate. This shall not be construed as in any way changing existing taxes or duties on articles paying a lower rate of duty at this time than 20 per cent. ad valorem; nor does this section in any way interfere with the provisions of sections 3 and 4 of this act. The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby expressly authorized and directed in all cases where this act reduces the taxes on articles which now pay a specific, or a specific and an ad valorem duty, below 20 per cent, ad val-orem to charge and collect on all such articles on and after Sept. 1, 1894, an advalorem duty of 20 per cent. To the taxes or duties provided for in this act there shall be added to the articles which, if produced or made in the United States, would be subject to an internal tax or duty, the amount of such internal tax or duty.

"Second-All tariff taxes and tithes in excess of 12 per cent, ad valorem shall be reduced to and collected at the uniform rate of 12 per cent. ad valorem, to which shall be added internal taxes or duties as provided for in Section 1, and it is also provided as in Section 1 that neither Sections 1 nor 2 shall in any way interefere with the provisions made in Section 3 or

of this act. "Third-A uniform duty or tax of 1 cent per pound shall be levied and paid on all sugars, all tank bottoms, all sugar drainings and sugar sweepings, syrups of cane juice, melada, concentrated melada, and concrete and concentrated molasses and molasses imported into the United States from any part of the world having one hundred degrees of saccharine strength, and reduction of one-tenth of a cent per pound shall be made on each degree saccharine strength below one hundred de-

pound on all tea imported into the United States shall be levied and paid. "Fifth-The internal duty or tax on beer and all other malt liquors shall be \$2 per barrel of thirty-one gallons and an internal duty or tax at same rate per gallon as is collected on beer and malt liquors shall be levied and collected, under rules to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury upon all wines produced or made in the United States.

"Sixth-All laws or parts of laws con-

flicting with this act shall be, and the same

are hereby, repealed on Sept. 1, 1894, and

"Fourth-A uniform duty of 4 cents per

pound upon all coffee and of 8 cents per

the law giving bounties to producers of sugar in the United States is also hereby repealed, and such repeal shall take effect on Jan. 1, 1895." Regarding the bill, Mr. Harter made the following statement: "First-The bill, if passed, will provide a surplus every year, including the first. "Second-It is essentially a compromise bill and not such a one as I would make if I could frame it. It leaves the taxes until Sept. 1, 1894, fully 9 per cent, higher on an average than the last national Republican platform asked (i. e., the difference be-

But they are, nevertheless, lower than the average rates of either the Wilson or the Senate bill. "Third-The sugar refining interest is given no protection for the reason of its refusal to give reasonable and proper information concerning its business, which is considered prima facle evidence that it is far

tween American and foreign labor cost.)

beyond any such need. "Fourth-The increased tax of 1-5 cent a glass on beer will be borne by the brewers and retailers out of their large profits, and will not add to the price or reduce the size of the glass bought by the drinker of this class of beverage, and the tax on wine, being the same as beer, will not be burdensome or oppressive to any consumer. "Fifth-The tax on tea and coffee is at the extremely low rate of about one mill per cup, and may be called a pure revenue

"Sixth-Under this bill no income tax is required and no increase of the whisky tax is needed."

SENATOR CAMDEN CORNERED. More Testimony Showing Who Dealt

in Sugar Trust Shares. WASHINGTON, July 24.-Edward O. Levy, a New York broker and employe of Wheeler & Co., of New York, was before the Senate Sugar Trust Investigating committee to-day. While not a member of the firm of Wheeler & Co. he acts as a personal representative of Mr. Guillardeau, of that firm, in his absence, and it is understood that his testimony substantiated that given by Mr. Guillardeau when before the committee yesterday and that it relates to an order for Sugar stock alleged to have been given by Schator Camden. The committee till refuses to give out the testimony, but mambers unite in saving that the testimony is important and that if they are able implete it on the lines which they are

following, the result will be either to fasten